

ROOSEVELT TO TESTIFY.

HE MAY BE ALLOWED TO APPEAR

Before the Investigation of the Civil Service Bureau—Passage of the Sibley Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—(Special.)—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt is anxious to be called as a witness in the pending investigation of alleged violations of law by numerous Federal officials of Baltimore about a year ago. He wants to get back at Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who in his explanation to the committee last Monday stated that Mr. Roosevelt's charges against the Baltimore officials were not true, and that Roosevelt had bullied the men he examined and recorded them as making answers to questions and admissions which they never uttered. In short, as Mr. Wanamaker asserted, Mr. Roosevelt "put answers in the mouths of witnesses."

On every occasion, when treating the subject of the Roosevelt charges, Mr. Wanamaker has characterized them as false and he has emphasized that to the investigating committee, Commissioner Roosevelt says that if the committee declines to summon him he will go as a voluntary witness to give his version of the Baltimore investigation.

The Times correspondent to-day asked Chairman Andrew of the investigating committee if there was any obstacle to the calling of Mr. Roosevelt. He replied in the negative, adding: "While the scope of the inquiry is very limited, yet to say under the order of the House there is absolutely no restriction as to our authority to summon witnesses. We can summon anybody, but unfortunately we are not permitted by the order to make any statement as to the results of our investigation. We can only say that we have no doubt in our minds that Commissioner Roosevelt will appear and perhaps his associate commissioners. But we will first hear the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, who have promised to attend next Monday."

"I should think not," replied Mr. Andrew. "The committee by common consent invited the Postmaster-General to say all he pleased. I can't see why Mr. Roosevelt should be held back."

The last question was put because of a seeming purpose on the part of Mr. Raines (Republican), of the committee, at last Monday's meeting to appeal to the text of the order when questions were put to Mr. Wanamaker by the committee to elicit information that the Postmaster-General might prefer to keep secret. However, it is quite safe to say that Raines would not succeed in restraining Roosevelt or in confining him to any prescribed line of testimony. Mr. Roosevelt is a fast talker and a ready wit. He is a "sassy" fellow, and he is not afraid to give even Wanamaker, and when Commissioner Roosevelt shall appear before the committee he will undoubtedly furnish some spicy reading.

Representative Jones to-day succeeded in passing the Sibley bill through the House, which is a naturally much gratified. He has been devoting a great deal of time and attention to this bill for several months. As originally reported the bill proposed to pay the heirs of Major Sibley a portion of the money that accrued as royalty from the Government on the Sibley tests manufactured and used by the United States during the late war. As Sibley was in the Confederate service he got none of the royalty that really belonged to him as half-owner of the patent. The bill proposed to pay the heirs \$30,000, regarding that as an amount that would have been equivalent to Mr. Sibley's share. As she was loyal to the Union it was claimed that her children ought not to suffer from actual confiscation of her property rights.

There was some opposition to the bill by Democrats and Republicans. This was overcome by adopting a substitute to refer the claims to the court of claims. Some members wanted to restrict the court in its finding to the amount named (\$30,000), fearing its verdict might be even more favorable to the heirs.

Mrs. White, the daughter of the late Major Sibley, lives in Fredericksburg, and her brother resides in Texas. The passage of the bill is a marked triumph for Mr. Jones. He has managed the case with unusual ability and skill.

A FRENCH SEIZURE CASE.

The court of claims to-day transmitted to Congress its findings in the French seizure case of the tug Eliza Wright, which sailed from Norfolk for Antigua October 1, 1891, with a cargo of merchandise. She was chartered by Laurie & Teiler and James Gardner, of Norfolk. She was captured by a French privateer and soon afterwards recaptured by the British ship Eliza Wright. Margaretta, the Eliza Wright, with a British prize crew aboard, was taken to the island of Martinique and there released upon payment of the value of one-eighth of her cargo as salvage. On the 30th of October, 1891, about three days after the tug had sailed, her cargo was insured for \$50,000. The different parties in Norfolk. The court allows a total of \$34,231 to be divided among the five parties that issued the insurance.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In North Carolina the following postoffices have been established: Faust, Madison county, William B. Murray postmaster; Maximo, Cabarrus county, William B. Parks postmaster; O'Brien, Wake county, Horace Cook postmaster; Way, Union county, James R. Griffin postmaster. The name of the postoffice at Fieldsboro, Green county, has been changed to Fieldsboro.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms inquired what action should be taken regarding the arrest of members under the resolution of Mr. Blount, and that he had informed him to notify the members absent yesterday to be present this morning. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that of the nineteen members reported absent yesterday he had failed to find two, one was ill, four were out of the city and the other twelve said they would be present this morning.

Mr. Owens, of Ohio, made the point of order that the action of yesterday was void, and that the House had no right to make the order for arrests.

Constitution. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Bailey interposed and said that the Constitution required a quorum to be present, and members present should vote.

Mr. Reed said that the Constitution did not authorize the House to override its provisions. It was the business of the House to follow the Constitution. The latter only required a present quorum and not a voting quorum. It was the attempt of the House to override the Constitution which now made it the laughing stock for Gods and men, [Laughter.]

The vote resulted 122 to 53, and Mr. Bowers was excused.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, moved that all proceeding under the call be dispensed with. Voted down.

Mr. Murphy's name was passed, on motion of Mr. Tracey, on account of death in his family.

Mr. Ellis, of Kentucky, said he was present yesterday until a late hour, and, having some Kentucky friends in the city, he took them to his residence to dispense true, genuine Kentucky hospitality. [Laughter.] He was excused.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, was present until 3 o'clock, and having important business at the Postoffice, he went there.

Mr. Blank, of Missouri, asked that he be excused. Granted.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, Mr. McDonald of New Jersey, Mr. Pickler of South Dakota, Mr. Randall of Massachusetts, Mr. Starnes of South Carolina and Mr. Tracey of New York were respectively excused until some later hour.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, created considerable amusement by confessing his sin of omission of yesterday, stating that he went to the committee to see a senator, but that he had paid for the privilege. This completed the list of twelve law-breakers who were arraigned.

Mr. Bunn, of North Carolina, asked unanimous consent that the House proceed with consideration of bills on the private calendar.

After considerable parleying as to whether the House should proceed with the Diplomatic and Consular bill or with business on the private calendar, the latter motion prevailed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the pending claim being that for the relief of Charlotte and Henry Sibley, which was taken up. This bill has been considered every Friday for the past four weeks.

A substitute offered by Mr. Byrum to refer the matter to the court of claims was carried, and the bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation of private bills.

The next bill for the relief of Hiram K. Johnson, occupied two hours, and pending further discussion the committee arose at 5 o'clock, and the House took a recess until 10 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private bills.

At the night session pension matters were discussed, but no bills were passed, and at 10:30 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Secretary Foster Writes a Letter to Secretary Blaine on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Secretary Foster has written the following letter to Secretary Blaine:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, which inclosed copy of dispatch No. 132, dated the 12th instant, from the consul at Victoria, reporting the attempt of a Chinese person to obtain the privilege of entering the United States by the means of a passport issued by the United States Government. It appears from the Consul's dispatch that the holder of the passport, one Moy Chung, who claims to have lived in the United States for a number of years engaged in securing Chinese workmen for railroad contractors in Oregon and Washington, is now in a business which seems to be to facilitate the passage of his countrymen to the United States. In other words, he is engaged in smuggling Chinese in violation of the laws of this country. I have no objection to the consul being advised of my request that his efforts to aid in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, as shown by his refusal to verify the passport submitted to him by Moy Chung.

"In reply, I request that you be advised of my request that his efforts to aid in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, as shown by his refusal to verify the passport submitted to him by Moy Chung.

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THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

THE REBELS SAID TO BE DEFEATED

A Son of General Crespo, the Rebel Leader, Captured and May be Tortured—How the Revolt was Begun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—General Bolet-Peraza, minister of Venezuela to the United States, has received official advices of the progress of the rebellion in his country by the steamer Caracas, which are dated up to April 10th. General Casanas, commanding the Government forces sent against General Crespo, after pacifying the district of Guario, marched on the section of Apure in pursuit of the latter, who is flying with about two hundred horsemen in that direction, more than four hundred miles from Caracas. In the meanwhile every town in Guario, without exception, has been occupied, and at present garrisoned by the Government troops.

REVENUE OF THE REVOLT.

In order to understand the real importance of this news it should be known that the rebellion broke out two months ago, but in three instances only did it have any significance. The first revolt was headed by Crespo in the Guario. This movement was of no material importance because Crespo did not succeed in getting together enough men to offer battle, but it had a political bearing because Crespo was the leader of the rebellion and because Guario was his home. The second revolt was headed by the fugitive leader, General Casanas, but it did not have any significance. The political importance of the movement depended upon the fact that it was headed by the whole official body of the State, and, furthermore, it was of greater moment because it had, from its beginning, a fully equipped army.

The third revolutionary centre was situated in the State of Zamora. Its importance was due to the facility with which the rebels could reach the centre of the republic through the section of Cojedes.

THE REBELS PRESSED HARD.

With regard to Crespo the latest news reported by General Casanas was the effect of his capture. The fugitive leader so harassed that he does not doubt that he (Crespo) will be obliged to accept the capitulation already offered him.

The official despatches from the State of Zamora and from the complete pacification of that State. This has been effected by three army corps of the Government, which occupy to-day the whole of the State.

Reports from the State of Zamora state that the rebellious faction has been almost completely annihilated. The rebels of the republic in peace. Respecting the financial condition of the Government, due to the commercial panic produced by the false news propagated by the enemies of peace, it has now improved considerably.

The abortive attempt of the rebels to enter the Venezuelan Legation, confirms the telegram dated the 27th instant, which President Palacios addressed to the Minister of Venezuela, at Washington, announcing the total defeat of the revolutionary forces at every point.

CRESPO MARCHING TO CARACAS.

ASPINWALL, VIA GALVESTON, April 29.—The steamer America arrived here from London on April 28th. General Crespo is marching on Caracas with 18,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. The revolutionists are well armed. Of the infantry 8,000 are armed with small calibre repeaters and 6,000 with rifles of the latest model. Most of these guns are of Austrian manufacture, and have been smuggled in from Hamburg steamships. The cavalry is well mounted, having had the pick of horses in the country.

The army is said to be accompanied by thousands of camp followers, who have risen to join the revolutionists, and are ready to fight as soon as arms can be found for them. Crespo is welcomed in all the villages along the line of march, and money and food are supplied to him from all sides. Many of the troops in Caracas are suspected of disloyalty. The garrison is infested with informers and upon their accusations soldiers are being arrested daily for conspiracy against the Government. The fact that Crespo is said to be certain unless Palacios's army can be united and pushed in pursuit of the revolutionists with unprecedented speed. The revolution has demoralized a large part of the population, bands of plunderers and highway robbers infest the country, and the people are in a state of terror. They make raids on the villages, burn the houses and rob the shops. Dozens of wealthy men have been kidnapped and held for ransom. There is absolutely no trade in the country. The only business is in the sale of arms and money, and the money is being hoarded by the people. The fact that Crespo is said to be certain unless Palacios's army can be united and pushed in pursuit of the revolutionists with unprecedented speed. The revolution has demoralized a large part of the population, bands of plunderers and highway robbers infest the country, and the people are in a state of terror. They make raids on the villages, burn the houses and rob the shops. Dozens of wealthy men have been kidnapped and held for ransom. There is absolutely no trade in the country. The only business is in the sale of arms and money, and the money is being hoarded by the people.

Palacios is preparing to flee, as the main body of his army is being driven back by the revolutionists. The garrison is too weak to offer prolonged resistance. The capital is full of rumors as to plots against Palacios's life, and on last Sunday night four men were arrested charged with a conspiracy to blow up the palace with dynamite. The revolutionists are now in possession of the city and are preparing to work day and night with pick and shovel.

PALACIOS PREPARING TO FLEE.

Cattle are being driven into the city and the garrison has been provisioned for six weeks. Most of the shops are closed and the price of food is so exorbitant that the poorer people are starving to death. The attack of the revolutionists, it is expected, will be made within two or three days. It is believed that Palacios is preparing to flee, as the main body of his army is being driven back by the revolutionists. The garrison is too weak to offer prolonged resistance. The capital is full of rumors as to plots against Palacios's life, and on last Sunday night four men were arrested charged with a conspiracy to blow up the palace with dynamite. The revolutionists are now in possession of the city and are preparing to work day and night with pick and shovel.

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THE OTHERS PROBABLY LYNCHED.

A Mob After the Rest of the Negroes Charged with Outraging Miss Bruce.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 30.—A large number of men from the Goodlettsville neighborhood came in last night and are now (1 A. M.) gathered near the Davidson county jail, apparently waiting further accessions to their forces before attempting to take the men charged with outraging Miss Bruce yesterday.

The officers have prepared for the attack. Later—1:30 A. M.—A report comes from the jail that it has been broken into by the mob.

MAKING BIG CLAIMS.

Springfield, O., and Des Moines After the Next Scotch-Irish Congress.

ATLANTA, April 29.—The second day of the Scotch-Irish Congress opened with an increased attendance. The night trainings having brought in large additions to the membership. The second day was opened with a melody by the United States Artillery Regiment band, introducing the airs of the "Blue Bells of Scotland," the "Campbells are Coming" and other Scotch melodies.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of Atlanta, followed by the rendition of "Palm Branches" by the orchestra, President Robert Bonner introduced Professor H. A. White, of Washington and Lee University, who delivered an address on "The Three Ideas—the Puritan, the Cavalier and the Scotch-Irish." Professor White was followed by Professor George MacLuskie, of Princeton University, Green School of Science, who delivered a short address on "Evolution of the Scotch-Irish Race."

Then followed breezy ten-minute speeches by Henry Quigg, of Georgia, and Major H. O. Smith (Bill Arp) on the "Georgia Cracker."

Mr. George H. Frye, of Springfield, Ohio, who is in the Congress to meet at that place next year and Henry Wallace, of Des Moines will ask it to go to that city. Mr. Wallace says every officer of the Iowa State Government is a Scotch-Irishman, including Governor Boies. Mr. Frye offered this by nominating Governor Boies for membership in the Scotch-Irish Society of America. Governor McKinley was, of course, unanimously elected with enthusiasm.

Pat Calhoun to-night addressed the Congress on the Scotch-Irish of Georgia, showing that this State is Scotch-Irish and not Anglo-Saxon.

REFUSES TO YIELD THEM.

The Governor of Wyoming Declines to Surrender the Captured Cattlemen.

DENVER, COL., April 29.—Howard Roles, undersheriff and Andy Snyder, deputy sheriff, both of Johnson county, made a written demand upon the Governor for the prisoners now confined at Fort Russell, Wyo. With the demand was inclosed a copy of a telegram for their arrest by justice of the peace in Buffalo. To this communication the Governor sends a written reply, in which he declines to give up the prisoners, as "no criminal proceedings have as yet been commenced, and I deem it unnecessary examination in this manner. Neither do I believe law so restored and excitement so abated in your county as to render it safe to take these prisoners there at this time."

"I am informed," continues the Governor, "that the county and prosecuting attorney have been directed by the presiding judge of the judicial district to file criminal information in the District Court of Johnson county against these prisoners, and when this direction has been complied with, as I have no doubt it will be, the proceedings instituted before the committing magistrate will be entirely superseded and become useless."

The prisoners are resting contentedly at Fort Russell. From present appearances they will not be returned to Johnson county as prisoners.

A DUEL MAY RESULT.

ALL BECAUSE THERE WAS NO WINE AT THE CLUB RECEPTION.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 29.—The most brilliant reception in the annals of Baltimore clubdom occurred at the Maryland Club last night. To-day it is stated that a duel may be fought as a result of an unpleasantness which happened in the presence of more than a thousand of Baltimore's "400."

General B. Snowden Andrews took exception to the absence of champagne from the menu card, and was further provoked when he found the club bar closed and could not get his favorite beverage. The punches, light wines and liquors would not satisfy the General. He expressed a desire to relieve his feeling of resentment towards the arrangement committee by insulting the members thereof. Ex-Senator C. Ridgely Goodwin pronounced this responsibility as a member of the committee, and General Andrews promptly struck him. Mr. Goodwin did not, according to the story, return the blow, but said he would see General Andrews in the morning. The friends of the Maryland Club, however, are much afraid that a duel will result.

Wanted to Lynch all at Once.

CENTREVILLE, MD., April 29.—Judge Lynch has not yet appeared upon the scene to avenge the murder of Dr. Hill. All but one of the eight men implicated in the crime are now in jail, and should the remaining culprit be apprehended to-day the entire populace of this county will turn its attention to the prison. They are now more concerned in the capture of the missing accessory to the murder. During last night the vicinity of the jail was alive with excited citizens. Harrison W. Vickers, representing the State, pleaded with the throng to retire and let the law take its course. His arguments prevented an attack upon the poorly protected jail for the time being, but it may be expected at any time.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 29.—The murderers of Dr. Hill at Millington, Md., have been saved from what appeared certain death by lynching. A special train this afternoon brought the four principals of the murder to this city, where they are now safely lodged in jail.

Was It Murder?

DR. BANK, N. J., April 29.—Lizzie Farrell, servant girl, was found last night lying on the sidewalk on Bridge avenue, West Red Bank, unconscious. The back part of her head was crushed. Beside her was found an iron switch wrench two feet long covered with blood.

Last night the young woman was out with a female companion, and left her near where she was found about 9 o'clock. Miss Farrell is a blonde, thirty years old and good looking. This morning she was sent to the hospital in a dying condition. There are no signs of criminal assault, and the police have no idea why the crime was committed. Three arrests have been made of suspects.

Negroes Badly Treated in the North.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—An application was made yesterday to the mayor by two negroes, who wanted transportation to Birmingham, Ala. The negroes said they had been brought on a railroad in the Adirondacks, in New York, and received horrible treatment. They had managed to escape from the armed guards. One of the men had his great toes on both feet frosted, and it is believed both legs will have to be amputated to save his life.

A Volapuk Scholar Arrested.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 29.—Professor A. K. Lindefelt, of the Milwaukee Public Library, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling city funds. He admits having taken \$1,000. Professor Lindefelt is a member of the National Volapuk Association and is a noted Volapuk scholar.

Big Fire in Key West.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 29.—Fire this afternoon destroyed seventeen houses. It commenced in a wooden building next to Delaney's brick. Loss, \$10,000. Insurance, \$10,000.

ONE OF DEEMING'S DUPES

MISS ROUSSEVELLE IN COURT.

She Tells How the Prisoner Coaxed Her to Become His Finance—The Rillet-doux Admitted as Evidence.

MELBOURNE, April 29.—The Central Criminal Court-room was thronged this morning long before the hour of opening. When the name of Miss Roussevelle, to whom Deeming was engaged, was called, there was considerable excitement in court. She walked to the witness-box unflinchingly, and, having been sworn, looked steadfastly at the prisoner, who returned her gaze. Miss Roussevelle stated that she was traveling from Adelaide to Sydney on board the steamer Adelaide, which called in at Melbourne on January 12th. After the vessel left Melbourne she was sitting in the saloon, when a gentleman who was passing stopped and asked her whether she felt sick. Some replies in the negative. The same gentleman afterwards asked her to join a game of whist, introducing himself as Baron Swanton. She consented, and in this manner an acquaintance was formed. He is sitting there, and was added, pointing to the prisoner. Witness continued:

HE PROPOSED MARRIAGE.

"At that time he wore a moustache. Next day he asked me if I intended staying at Sydney. I said no. I was going to join my sister at Bathurst. He then said that he was going that way and would branch off and stop at Bathurst too. While we were in Sydney 'Swanton' gave me